THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

March 2, 1946

MILITARY PRESSURE?

AN EDITORIAL

Government Hinders Trade

By John Ahlers

Communists Educate New Arrivals

By Edward Rohrbough

Japan's Muslim Racket

By Herbert Leopold

Foreign Assets in America

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 101 PRICE CNC$300 NUMBER 1

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

With The Wind?

To The Editor:

The contents of this letter is what most ex-employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council would like to say, but owing to certain reason they are as silent as an autumn cicada. Can it be revealed to the public through the medium of your periodical which is well-known to the readers for its fairness and impartiality?

When local residents enjoy peace after the protracted war as a result of Allied final victory, there are still some persons whose grievance nobody seems to care about. I have served in the Shanghai Municipal Council for 20 years, and performed my duty faithfully. During the outbreak of the pacific war on December 8, 1941, we were instructed by our superior officer to hang on as long as possible so far as maintenance of order in Shanghai was concerned. The Japanese then entered the Settlement. They were very aware about our behavior, and frequently sent their agents to shadow our movements.

At last, the dawn did come to us as Japanese capitulated before the formidable power of American atomic bombs.

Before the arrival of the great officials from Chungking we carefully protected all public property from sabotage or demolition by the enemies. Our works were approbated, and we were detailed to teach the novices. Subsequently, like a bolt from the blue, orders were promulgated to the effect that our services were no longer required. All efforts to obtain the superannuation fund, a portion of which being previously deducted from our monthly pay, were in vain. Is it also gone with the wind?

Personally speaking, I don't expect to be reinstated. There is an old saying in China: the king of one generation has the court of his own generation.

To do us justice, we should be issued with the superannuation fund which is quite a large amount of money if converted from Fapi to sterling simultaneously.

S. O. SUNG.

Shanghai,
February 20th, 1946.

Soviet Interference

To The Editor:

China's delegation to the United Nations Organization's first General Assembly and the Chinese member of the Security Council should take the necessary actions, based on article 35 of the U.N.O. Charter to lodge a strong protest over the presence of Soviet Armed forces in Manchuria and the ensuing situation.

In spite of the Cairo Declaration, the Sino-Soviet Treaty, President Truman's statement on United States policy and the Moscow Conference communique, the Red armies in Manchuria have repeatedly intervened in the internal affairs of China.

Mr. Molotoff, the Soviet Foreign Minister, stated that withdrawal of Soviet forces had been postponed till February 1, at the request of the Chinese Government. But now, Soviet forces still remain without the "request" of the Chinese National Government.

We claim the following proposals in the interests of the Chinese people:

1. Every one of the Soviet armed forces must be withdrawn unconditionally within February.
2. No special interests should be granted to the Soviets by the National Government except those provided for in the Sino-Soviet Treaty.
3. For finishing the repatriation of Japanese troops in Manchuria, we hope, and just as General A. C. Wedemeyer, Commander U.S. Army, China Theater has promised, to detail the U.S. Armed forces to that area to assist the Chinese Government as early as possible.
4. Full realization of the various agreements and declarations mentioned above, including "the return of Manchuria under Chinese control."

Finally, to reiterate President Truman's words: "The management of internal affairs is the responsibility of the people of the sovereign nations."

MA CHUAN CHUNG
Central Institute Of Political Sciences,
South Hot Springs, Chungking.
February 10, 1946.

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Freedom?

To the Editor:

At the commencement meeting of the Political Consultative Council held last month in Chungking, President Chiang Kai-shek declared his resolution to adopt four freedoms for the people. While his promise remains to be carried out, a chain of events quite to the contrary effect has happened here in Chengtu, capital of the future "model" province. Here are a few more prominent cases:

1. A twenty-year old girl student named Yeh Shu-chun has come to Chengtu for education from her rural home-town of Chi-yang, some sixty miles away. The second day upon her arrival she was kidnaped and violated by a young man named Yeh Shao Hwa and taken to the latter's home as a concubine. This Mr. Yeh happened to be none other than a secret agent from the city police bureau. However the girl managed to escape from her kidnaper's house and laid the case before the police chief. But, strange to say, instead of being given justice she was put into custody while the criminal is still free, waiting for further victims. When this became known to all, people's interest was concentrated on it and local papers made their headlines with it. Up to the moment no legal measures have yet been taken by the authorities regarding that mastercrook.

2. Only a few weeks after that notorious rape case, the police did another thing which showed that there is really no guarantee for personal freedom or security in this city. The Chengtu Wan Pao, a small, evening paper noted for its daring criticisms of the government and local big shots, had its manager Mr. Yao Chi-jo unlawfully arrested by the city police agents. Yao was passing by the police head office last Sunday morning when some plainclothesmen approached him, brought him down from his ricksha and beat him senseless with their gun butts without whatever pretense. Then he was towed to the office and thrown into jail. At a press interview the police chief gave the reason for Yao's arrest as because his paper has once published a fake letter hurting the reputation of a Mr. Wang, a member of the Municipal Council. Whether this is true or not, it is obvious that only the courts and not the police have the authority to put Yao in detention. Therefore, it is quite strange that a city police chief should be unaware of such existing law regulations.

3. Another case which shook the whole city was the trial of six suspects for the death of Chang Kun, eldest son of Mr. Chang Chi, old Kuomintang revolutionist and now the government's special comforting envoy to North China. Chang fell on the street one stormy night last February in Chengtu and was found dead. Everybody knows Chang was an insane and sick man and his sudden death was nothing but natural. However, with no evidence at all, six poor people were taken out from the nearby houses and put into prison, charged with murder. As a result of the trial last month two of them were sentenced to death and the rest to serve life terms.

Such things clearly show that China has still a long way to go before she can really be democratic. We hope that President Chiang's promise will not become merely paper talk but will be borne out by facts. It is for the whole nation to see to it that the decisions made in the PCC be carried out in earnest by both the central and local governments or all our past efforts towards a people's government will be futile.

KAO TSING PO

Chengtu,
February 17, 1946.

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Military Pressure?

TWO interesting reports, both attributed to the Kuo Min Kung Pao (People's Gazette), which was described as being the organ of a group of Szechuan bankers, appeared in the local press at the beginning of the week.

One dispatch described the forming of a military clique in Nanking by generals who advocated the "suppression of corrupt officials, party villains, newspaper scoundrels and all reactionaries." The group was further reported to be opposed to the recent decisions of the Political Consultative Council which it referred to as a "spoils system among the political parties."

The second account, also datelined Chungking, described fighting in Manchuria between Central Government forces and Communist troops aided by regular forces of a "certain country."

Without further information about the paper printing these stories, it is a bit difficult to understand this sudden outburst of nationalism. However, from what has so far appeared, we might be pardoned if we hazarded a guess that this is the first public indication of the problem of demobilization that China today is facing. This is not a new problem, nor one peculiar to this country. It is as old as armies and states. After every war it is always difficult for the government to take the guns away from the surplus soldiers, unless it has something better to offer them in the way of civilian employment. This is especially true of field grade and general officers who face drastic reduction in rank, privilege and power. No general who has commanded divisions, who has exacted obedience from civilians living in his area and who has been used to giving, rather than receiving, orders, can look forward with much pleasure to any reduction in rank.

These stories, coming as they do on the heels of the army reorganization conference in Nanking, would seem to indicate that some of the generals slated for reduction in rank, smaller commands or outright dismissal are beginning to rally their forces to resist the decisions of the conference. Unfortunately the situation is made to order for them. Feeling today runs high because of continued Russian occupation of the Manchurian provinces. Students and others, angry over Russian infringement of Chinese territorial integrity, have already begun to criticize the government because it cannot get the Russians out. The many obvious faults of the government—corruption, inefficiency, etc.—are attacked anew.

Further, if one gives it a little thought, it will easily be seen how ludicrous their statements of intention are. If they are the ones who are going to suffer, they obviously are not the Generalissimo's top military men. They are the less efficient, the more corrupt, who are being weeded out in the reorganization. Therefore, to hear them talk of "suppression of corrupt officials, party villains," etc. is frankly amusing.

However, the threat of this type of officer is far from amusing. It was in a similar situation that Hitler and his Nazi henchmen rose to power. Post-war Germany was suffering from inflation, unemployment and many other economic ills, as is present day China. Hitler promised Germany a strong, iron-fisted government that would remove such "corrupt officials" and which would be strong enough to maintain the nation's national honor and territorial integrity. The German people believed and today the answer is clear.

Such a military clique can only lead its country to destruction. Today it is ridiculous for a group of army men to talk of "armed recovery of Manchuria." Such a move on the part of chauvinistic militarists would lead to irreparable disaster, not only for China but perhaps for the world. This type of militarist, personally ambitious and short sighted, fails to realize that if China becomes involved with her powerful Russian neighbor, the result is likely to be a third world war with China the battle field where the opposing armies will march and where the atomic bombs will fall.

Today the Generalissimo and the Government need the support of the people if the nation's Kuomintang and Communist armies are to be nationalized and reduced. China's students, farmers, workers and business classes must realize that history has proved that militarists always have led their nation to ruin; they also must realize that every soldier and officer who can be demobilized and taken off the public pay roll, means just that much less oppression and that much less expense for the people.

Shanghai's Rat Menace

ALTHOUGH no authoritative estimate has yet been made, local circles are agreed that the rat population in Shanghai today is enormous. This sprawling metropolis on the mud flats of the Whangpoo at whose wharves ships from all parts of the world have docked for the past 100 years has always been a haven and breeding place for rodents. Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, the city administration took the usual precautions designed to prevent the unlimited increase of the city's rats, and until Pearl Harbor this work was carried on in the foreign settlements. However, for the past few years little or no attempt has been made to check the increase of the rat population.

The result is that today the city is infested with these destructive, disease-spreading rodents.

Sewers have fallen into disrepair as well as houses and streets; piles of rubbish have accumulated around the city; people are living in cramped quarters with stocks of fuel and food piled in corners and on roofs. These conditions are ideal for the city's rats.

This situation is not peculiar to Shanghai; the rest of the world is also faced with the problem of exterminating rats, which have been permitted to live and breed at will during the war years. Most cities in the United States are presently carrying on rat extermination campaigns, testing new war-developed gases, poisons and mechanical traps. Manila, one of the most war-ravished cities of the world, is reported to have five times as many rats as people.

The danger of typhus and plague to Shanghai's crowded populace from the over-abundance of rats is something the city administration must seriously consider since the heat of summer is not far distant. Now is the time to inaugurate an extermination campaign against the unwelcome rat.

We believe that the city might take the following two immediate steps:

Approach the U.S. Army here for information regarding the methods now employed in Manila and ask for equipment and guidance in instituting a similar campaign here.

Through a publicity campaign in the local papers, impress upon the public the need for greater efforts at home such as the setting of traps and the protecting, as well as possible, of food, and the cleaning out of filth.

This is indeed an urgent task facing the city. The dangers to health arising from the continued prevalence of rats cannot be over-estimated, while, from the material viewpoint, the cost of an extermination campaign probably would be compensated for by the reduction in property losses sustained by merchants and housewives.

Exceedingly Slow

ALTHOUGH it is generally agreed that Franco must go before Spain regains the freedom she lost in 1936, nothing has been done to hasten the delivery of the long-suffering Spanish people, who continue to languish under the hawk-eye of the Falange.

France stands out as the country where the current agitation for Franco's dethronement has started and which has already severed diplomatic relations with Falangist Spain. But as in most countries, forces are at large in France that do not exactly favor the headlong fall of Spain's dictator: poco a poco is the implicit slogan.

Although HR Bill 312, introduced in the House of Representatives by John M. Coffee, Democrat from Washington, calls for the severance of diplomatic and commercial relations with Spain, trade goes on in a small way between Spain and America. Surplus goods, of which there is a quantity in the United States, are good enough to be sold to the Franco regime. The recent sale of a limited number of surplus aircraft, which may enable Franco to establish an airline to facilitate communications with his cronies in Argentina, can hardly be classed as a united stand against fascism. Here again, reaction, ever present in most countries, grinds its own, by now rusty, axe.

Business is business!

If the usual and devious way of overthrowing a dictator is now adhered to there will first follow a series of diplomatic ruptures, then commercial ruptures followed by a period of vacuum when things will have to shift for themselves. The execution of 10 Republicans, one of whom fought in the French Resistance movement, is an indication that reaction in Spain feels secure and challenges the world. In the meantime it seeks ways and means to hide its assets, financial and political and to establish connections so as quietly to go underground.

The first manifestation of this camouflage movement is the proposal brought forward by Indalecio Prieto, a right wing leader of the Spanish Socialist Party, to hold a plebiscite in Spain through the existing state apparatus and under the control of a commission from the Latin American countries.

This appears to be a reasonable enough plan, provided the commission includes representatives of the Argentine, headed by Peron himself. The plebiscite will, undoubtedly, bring "unanimous" results, similar to the recent "elections" in Portugal.

Taking the experience of past elections into account, it would be only fair to suggest that no plebiscite take place until a broad, democratic government, including all groups, from Communists and Socialists to Anarchists and Monarchists and all anti-Franco military men, is set up in Spain.

There can be no action against fascism except resolute action and this can be achieved only with the unification of ALL anti-Franco groups, aided by ALL democratic nations at present maintaining any sort of relations with the regime.

However, when Pa tortoise asked Ma tortoise whether Junior was running away, she replied: "The next year will show..."

Foreign Assets In America

ONE of the most interesting dispatches from Washington this week concerned U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson's disclosure of foreign-owned assets in the United States. While the report did not break down the figures into holdings of private individuals, nor did it balance out assets against debts, it did give some idea of the financial position in America of various nations. Vinson's report showed a gross total of US$12,739,000,000 owned by 106 nations and political subdivisions.

These foreign funds, which were frozen early in the war in order to prevent their use by the enemy, have now been released and returned to their various owners. The wisdom of freezing these assets was shown by the fact that while Germany, Japan and Italy actually owned assets valued at only US$519,000,000, a total of US$3,000,000,000 was owned by persons residing in countries occupied by these Axis powers at the height of their conquests.

Holdings of Far Eastern countries, other than Japan, were smaller than assets credited to European nations.

China, with US$356.400,000, led the list, while the Netherlands East Indies came second with US$158.700.000. Hongkong assets were listed at US$84,300,000.

While it is not desirable, from the standpoint of international trade and also in the interest of market stability in America, that these foreign nations holding U.S. dollar assets in America be called upon to liquidate them in order to pay for purchases, it certainly will behoove Congress to examine carefully the holdings of nations applying for financial assistance. Certainly, in many cases it will be justifiable to ask them to liquidate some of their assets, rather than finance their needs entirely at the expense of the American taxpayer.

It might be expected that China's holdings may be larger than the mentioned figure. During the war, China was able to spend precious little of her U.S. assets. It was well nigh impossible to deliver her goods and the "Germany first" policy allowed very little of America's wartime production to be devoted to China's needs. However, China was able to deliver some goods to America, such as tungsten, tung oil, bristles, etc. Further, during the war Overseas Chinese living in America regularly paid their remittances to the Bank of China's branches in America. These dollars were credited to the Chinese Government and the Ministry of Finance issued National Currency to the recipients in China. This fund, in addition to expected forthcoming American loans, should be a tremendous aid in financing China's reconstruction program.

Vinson, in describing the manner in which the information was obtained, said that the Treasury circularized tens of thousands of business concerns and individuals with a questionnaire form. This, it seems to us, would uncover most foreign-owned funds. However, such a circularization will not show funds which may have been hidden by foreign individuals or firms through American friends.

This fact was discovered when the Kilgore Investigation Committee last July uncovered the startling fact that one supposedly American firm, which had been engaged in vital production work throughout the war, had actually been German-owned for many years. This particular firm, a German subsidiary before the first world war, was taken over by American interests after Germany's defeat. However, in the intervening years, the original parent firm in Germany had acquired control through a Scandinavian banking house. Even the officials of the firm, who were Americans, were not aware that the real owner was a German corporation. This fact probably would never have been discovered had not the Kilgore Committee found the evidence buried in the rubble of a German Government building.

Until such time as the American Congress makes corporations in the United States produce their books showing actual ownership of stock and then makes the owners, if American citizens, swear to their clear ownership on penalty of fine or imprisonment, will the government be able to definitely ascertain the full extent of foreign holdings.

The American people are entitled to know who owns what and how much. Further, it might be of considerable interest to foreign governments and the tax-paying citizens of foreign countries to know of the holdings abroad of their citizens. For example, it seems to us that it would be of general interest if the personal holdings in America and the rest of the world of Franco, Peron and their henchmen were revealed.

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

February 26, 1921.

Vicious Circle

Both the Minister of Finance and the Vice-Minister have tendered their resignations on account of the insurmountable difficulty of finding funds for various administrative and military purposes. The President has returned their letters of resignation.

* * *

Method

The government has received a memorandum from the Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang, Commander of the 16th Mixed Brigade, who recently seized $200,000 of railway funds at Sinyangchow, Honan, in transport to pay his soldiers' arrears, suggesting the employment of his soldiers to build railways and roads to improve communications.

10 Years Ago in "The China Weekly Review"

February 29, 1936.

Relief

James Y. Lau, a reader of the Review residing in Honolulu, is the donor of a check for US$10 (equivalent to $32 Chinese money) which he desires to give to some needy Chinese family...

Rebels

More than 3000 men stationed in Tokyo mutinied, seized the office of the Cabinet and the Home Office, the residences of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior. The soldiers said they were led by the desire of "defending and emancipating the nation and removing the sources of evil..."

University Prepares New Arrivals For Life In Communist China

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

Hua Yin, Kiangsu (New 4th Army Area)

ONE of the newest universities in the world, situated in this town, has what is probably the world's fastest rate of enrollment. Half of its student body arrived here within a single month and others keep coming at an average of 20 per day. The only entrance requirement is a sincere desire on the part of the student to learn about the economic and political changes the "Democratic Government of the Free Area" has brought about and those it hopes to make in the future.

"The University of Construction" is the translation of the Chinese name of this school and its chief purpose is to prepare people of all economic classes and all various educational backgrounds for living in what is popularly called "Communist China." There is a secondary aim, hardly less important. The University attempts to answer questions of the curious from Kuomintang-controlled areas who come only for brief courses and who will return to their own sections later. Students come and go as they wish and they say what they like while they are here. Nowhere about the institution is there any compulsion of any kind.

There are Communist students and there are Kuomintang students too, says President Peng K'an, and there are also students who hold with the China Democratic League and others who have no politics at all. Most of the 60 faculty members are Communists but not all and the chief requisite for being a teacher at the University of Construction, aside from academic background, is sufficient experience in the areas liberated by the Chinese Communists to know intimately the programs and principles of the Democratic Governments.

President Jailed 7 Years

So most of the teachers are people who have seen the struggles of the Chinese Communists very closely over a period of years. President Peng, himself, took an active part in those struggles. Not the least unusual fact about this unusual school is that its president served a 7-year prison term before he became president.

Peng is a native of Kiangsi Province. He was educated at the Imperial University of Japan, finishing in 1927, and returned to China to find the Kuomintang-Communist civil war of that period disrupting the country. Deciding that the cause of Democracy lay with the Communists, Peng did political writing in Shanghai that made him famous all over China. But after three years, the Kuomintang put him in jail. For the next seven years he was in prison at Shanghai and at Soochow. At the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937, the great cry for unity and for the release of political prisoners, voiced by China's liberal elements, resulted in the release of Peng and many others.

Shortly he was serving with the then recently organized New 4th Army in western Anhwei. Later during the war he was attached to New 4th Headquarters north of the Yangtze. When the University of Construction was founded in April of last year, Peng was chosen as its president.

He is not the only member of his faculty who enjoys a wide reputation among Chinese intellectuals. Wu Chou is an artist whose pictures were widely known in Europe and which were often reproduced in *Asia* magazine in the United States. Chang Mei has been composing songs for the people since 1940, and the people sing them. One faculty member studied in France, at Iowa State and at Yale, another, besides Peng, in Japan. Most of the others have academic reputations in the universities of Peiping, Shanghai, and Canton.

Workers Among Students

Only part of the students are comparable to those the teachers would have had in their classes in the coastal cities and in Peiping. These are represented by graduates and undergraduates from St. John's, Shanghai University and Aurora, but students with equal status are men and women from the surrounding farms and from textile mills and machine shops in Shanghai.

Although the record of the University is a short one, many of the courses are short too, and President Peng can predict the futures of these two types of students with some accuracy. Most of the laborers will return to Shanghai after they've finished their courses, he says. Because many industries of Shanghai have not reopened since the Japanese surrender, many of the workmen have been thrown into unemployment. They have thus taken the opportunity of their idleness to satisfy their curiosity about the New Fourth Area, while feeding themselves at the same time, for the University supplies all students with food, lodging, and all necessary school materials. In extreme cases, it also supplies their clothes and bedding. It pays all students the same salary President Peng gets—the same salary Chien I, commander of the New Fourth Army gets for that matter—which is currently $7 a month.

Others among the workers were impelled by stronger motives than curiosity to come to this area. When they attempted to form a labor union in Shanghai following the city's liberation, they met opposition from the authorities. These workers came chiefly because they are angry. It was bad enough to be kept in semi-slavery by Japanese masters for eight years, but callousness and oppression at the hands of their own government are more than they will endure. They have come to a place where they have heard labor gets fair treatment and they intend to stay here and work.

Discussions Free Open

Mingling freely with the worker-students, those who have had schooling at China's formal educational institutions hear the economic and political problems of the workers from the workers, themselves. Almost daily open discussion meetings take place in which both workers and students express their views without restraint. Sometimes there are mass meetings for discussion attended by the entire student body.

Speaking of the last such meeting, President Peng said, "students discussed many views contrary to our beliefs, but we did not oppose them or try to stop them. We believe it is best for all views to be spoken openly and dealt with in open argument."

Seven years in prison did not alter Peng K'an's conviction that, regardless of Kuomintang methods toward him, Kuomintang ideals should not be suppressed. The Communists among the students have formed a club and while the Kuomintang members have not yet, President Peng says such a club would be allowed to exist under the same rules as the Communist Club and he speaks as if he expects a Kuomintang Club might be organized any time.

General courses are the same for obth students from St. John's and workers from Shanghai's factories, though special classes in those general subjects are given for workers whose previous education makes their learning slower. Also, special classes in elementary education are given for them. Many peasants and laborers are illiterate, but at the University they need not feel self-conscious about that, for teachers take as much interest in teaching them the rudiments of character-writing as other teachers take in explaining the growth of the mass movement to students who have already received college degrees.

5 General Courses

The five general courses are: Finance, Culture and Education, Mass Movement, Administrative Procedure, and Social Security.

Three of the five have obvious direct political significance and the officials of the "Democratic Government of the Free Area" feel all newcomers to this area should take at least a brief course at the University. There are too many

differences between their theories and practice and those in the Central Government's part of China for any visitor to assimilate them and interpret them intelligently without some direct, definite instruction.

The length of a student's period of education depends largely upon himself. At the end of three and a half months, he will go out of the University with a group to visit a number of other towns where he can see the various principles of his University courses put into practice. After the tour, he may work in the job of his choice for a few months and then he will be returned to the school for more training in that job.

Perhaps he won't need more training. Perhaps he has had enough foundational education to enable him to begin his permanent work immediately after completion of his first short term. In that case, he stays on the job and does not return. If he wants more training, he can get it any time he asks for another course.

Theory Based On Practice

The system of alternating university courses with actual work is one instance of one of the two important principles of the planning of the school, itself. Theory, according to that principle as expounded by President Peng, is based on practice. The textbooks of the University are full of case histories of the installation of new economic and political systems by the Chinese Communists in the areas they have controlled for a number of years. From the mistakes and the achievements of the past, the writers of the textbooks have drawn bases for their theories about the future.

But they don't expect the student to be convinced of their theories merely by the reading of them, so students are sent out to see for themselves how tenants and landlords are happier when rents are reduced, but their payment guaranteed. By looking over the editor's shoulder, they find out about freedom of the press. At the elbow of the receiving teller, they discover the proportionate amount of credit cooperative farm units need.

The second of Peng's principles is merely freedom of study. In his curriculum there are no taboos. Enough interest in any subject will bring study and discussion with no holds barred.

No Compulsion Employed

"We have confidence in the truth," he says, "and we do not believe that any ideas are ever really proved true or false by the use of force."

In spite of his own experience with the force of his enemies, there is much of the retiring academician about Peng. He is a slender, soft-spoken man who gives the impression of being uncomfortable in crowds of people. Children, curious here as everywhere else in China, come and stare in the window of his office as he talks, and he waves them away mildly but they stay and stay and nothing further happens. Two birds that live in the rafters above him come out and flutter and fight and interrupt his train of thought, but not enough to make him do anything more than frown deploringly toward them and the cloud of dust they have raised.

Nor does he find it especially amazing that his university is housed by the same buildings that were the headquarters of the puppet general, Pang Kan-chen a few months ago. With detached interest only, he points out the pillboxes where the puppet sentries stood and the place where the rifles of the New 4th killed General Pang when he tried to escape the ignominy of surrender.

The barracks of General Pang's guard are now crammed with the straw litters of students and the walls are decorated with posters advising everyone to sleep with his head out from under the covers so he may get fresh air. Other posters point out the expediency of washing pans and dishes carefully after meals to prevent dysentery. In front of the buildings, students wash their clothes, or bask in the sun as they study. The sun is the only source of heat in the school, so the Shanghai students pay considerably more attention to it than ever before.

Life Simple, Rough

Life at the University is pretty rough for the students from the cities, most of whom were used to considerably more luxury than that afforded by a straw mat, a padded, cotton quilt, and padded cotton clothes. Occasionally students do decide the life is too rough and they are free to go home. Those cases are exceptional, teachers say, and their statements seem borne out by the presence in many departments of the government of an army of students who left Shanghai four or five years ago, have been working steadily ever since, and have no interest in returning now.

Certainly the students I talked to were not at all discouraged by the Spartan aspects of their life here. Some were from Nanking, some from Shanghai, and they represented many educational institutions from middle schools to graduate schools of the Shanghai universities. They hadn't expected the life to be easy, they said, but they had expected to find a chance to help build China along new, democratic lines. The life isn't easy and they feel they have found the chance they were seeking. They are satisfied.

The students' reasons for coming were not so varied as I had expected. Nearly all attended schools that were in Jap-occupied territory and therefore under some degree of puppet domination. They hoped for improvement under the Central Government after the liberation of their cities, but because they had become experienced at recognizing propaganda, they quickly perceived that they were just getting one set of dogmas and one set of taboos substituted for those that had impeded their learning under the puppets. The truth, they felt, was still not to be found in those institutions.

Shanghai Case Typical

In some schools, as at Shanghai's St. John's University, they organized protest groups, but the members who did the protesting were expelled and readmitted only after much unsatisfactory palaver. One of the protesting students at St. John's, a girl who has arrived here recently, told me she had thought of coming to the Communist Area for a long time and that her expulsion hastened her decision.

"Of course my only crime was that I was elected by the other students to represent them," she said, "and later I was allowed to come back to school. But there were too many students with Kuomintang sympathies who know about me. It wouldn't have been safe to stay. Anyway, I'm interested in literature and my teacher at St. John's wouldn't let us study any kind of realism. Here I can study realism firsthand."

According to another student, a graduate of a university in Fukien, the girl's fear of persecution because of her beliefs is not groundless. He told me he knew of several students in his university who had been arrested by Tai Li secret police and taken to concentration camps without explanation to anyone. He said the Tai Li police circulated among the students in the university constantly.

As President Peng had told me, the workers seem to have come because they were starving where they were. Four very angry workers told me that life under the Japs had been bad, but endurable. Life under the Kuomintang is not, they say, because there is no way for them to get either jobs or relief. The plants they had worked in were operated by Japs and they have not been reopened. Their wages were so low that two weeks' idleness left their homes barren of either money or food. Yet when they asked help of the Kuomintang officials, they got only threats of punishment for all who worked in Jap-owned establishments. Some were arrested, taken to jail, and given Jap-style third-degree to make them confess they were either paid agitators or Communists.

Interviewer Interviewed

When I interviewed the students, they in turn interviewed me and it was indicative of the atmosphere of the University that the laborers had questions which were not quite so profound as those of the students, but which were asked with the same confidence. Mainly, they wanted to know why America is giving aid to a power which is trying to crush what they conceive as the only democracy in China. And that was the substance of the students' questions though they talked about things like "foreign policy" and "balance of power."

Government Restrictions Hinder Foreign Trade

By JOHN AHLERS

SHANGHAI big business, both Chinese and American, hopes that the negotiations currently carried on at Chungking for the conclusion of a new treaty of trade between the United States and China will clear the road for a regularization of financial intercourse between the two countries. There is no other country with which China, for years to come, can expect so large and so valuable a foreign trade as with the U.S.A. There is no other foreign country from which China can obtain foreign credit as large and as liberally as from America. There is no foreign currency from which the Chinese dollar may secure as much support as from the American dollar. Financial intercourse with the United States then is, for China, the most important problem in international finance.

Unfortunately, on this side of the Pacific Ocean, no comprehensive policy of dealing with this problem has been evolved as yet. The difficulty of determining and conducting such a policy is a valid excuse which, however, does not alter the fact. The Chinese have placed a series of obstacles in the path of financial intercourse with America. These obstacles are hurdles which are not so formidable that they cannot be taken easily by any really determined speculator or other sort of financial racketeer. But they are sufficiently nasty to hold up, and partly to make impossible, a good deal of legitimate and bona fide business between China and the United States.

3 Main Obstacles

Number One Obstacle is the ban upon bank sales of clean Telegraphic Transfer on New York. This ban closes the most direct road to New York funds. Neither spot nor forward T.T. is available. This ban forces the business man, for remittance as well as for hedging purposes, into the China market for greenbacks. With imports presently attaining sizable proportions, and importers' demand for foreign funds ever increasing, this demand in a narrow market contributed a great deal to the all-time highs to which Chinese national currency quotations for American dollars shot up subsequent to the Chinese New Year.

Number Two Obstacle is the ban upon purchases by commercial banks of foreign exchange proceeds from new exports and the monopoly for such exchange enjoyed by the Bank of China. That institution in recent months has been known here only for grasping but not for yielding foreign exchange; it lays its hand upon the bulk of that particular foreign exchange which normally used to provide the supply with which to meet importers' demand. It has become the most gigantic of all the foreign exchange hoarders.

Number Three Obstacle is formed by the various official and semi-official rates of foreign exchange at which certain types of remittances from overseas are being converted, by the central banks, into Chinese currency. These rates all are considerably lower than open market rates; i.e., the payee in China gets for this foreign exchange a considerably smaller amount of Chinese dollars than he would get if he could sell his exchange at open market rates. The remitters are by this time aware of this, and remittances in our direction tend to dwindle.

Nuisance To Importer

This foreign exchange regime does not make imports entirely impossible, but it makes them more troublesome and costly than they need be. An importer may accumulate or borrow a Chinese dollar fund and use it to buy American dollar notes; these notes he may pay into a local bank as security for a letter of credit upon New York. Or he may negotiate with the owner of blocked pre-war American funds for an assignment under a bank's mail transfer; such transfers are wired to banks' correspondents in New York, and there may or may not be paid out according to the pleasure of the U.S. Treasury as advised by the Chinese Embassy at Washington. Or the importer may find a friend to take for him a suitcase filled with greenback notes in denominations of no more than US$20 by plane or ship back to America to pay the money there into a new and free account in some bank—for locally unintelligible reasons there is in American ports official discrimination against U.S. dollar notes picturing Grant or Franklin.

Nor are exports entirely impossible. The Bank of China may take an exporter's foreign exchange proceeds and postpone settlement until the fixation of a new official foreign exchange rate; it may advance to the exporter local dollar funds at moderate interest rates. Or the exporter may propose to the Bank of China some import-export link business, with the prospective export proceeds to be used to finance a particular import business and both transactions to be settled at an arbitrary rate.

4 Percent Premium

Nor are straight capital transactions impossible. An importer of foreign capital may sell here for American dollar notes his free check on New York. His check will be very welcome; the premium on free New York funds over local American dollar notes at present is no less than four percent. An exporter of capital may, the other way round, convert his local dollars first into American dollar notes here, and then sell his notes for a free check on New York at a four percent discount. An arbitrager may bring a check in and mail the proceeds in notes right away back to America, earning the premium minus the mailing cost. A speculator may switch from checks to notes and back; remember: no more than four months

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ago the checks were at a discount against the notes.

But existing foreign exchange bans, regulations and official rates make all foreign exchange business far more difficult and costly, and make the resumption of foreign trade and foreign financial intercourse far more complicated and troublesome than necessary. Importers have to sort out and hoard and transport large amounts of foreign currency notes, and this in a now notorious banknote forgery center; they have to pay up in notes fully for letters of credit for which they apply; they have to wait for authorities abroad to okay their mail transfers. Exporters cannot secure open market rates for their export proceeds, and are forced to borrow at high interest rates instead of being allowed to sell freely. Hundredweights of notes travel back and forth across the Pacific instead of wires in bank code piercing the ether. And in the absence of a forward market there is no hedging, no coverage, no security against the risks of exchange.

Changes Urgently Needed

In short, the present legitimate exchange practices of Shanghai are cumbersome, obsolete, costly, and nefarious to foreign trade and international finance. Legitimate business suffers; China's rehabilitation is delayed. Conditions cry out loud for a change. Let us have it then.

Horizons Regained

REPORTS, coming in from the Kiangsu-Anhwei area indicate that a large number of merchants, students and specialists from Shanghai and cities on the Yangtze River now are participating in the reconstruction of that area.

This area is bounded on the north by the Lunghai Railway, on the south by the Yangtze River, on the west and east by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Yellow Sea. Numerous canals run through the region and salt fields abound in great quantity. More than 160 towns have a population of 10,000 each, while four cities reach the 100,000 mark. Passenger river boats ply the canals and more than 100 busses operate on the 800-mile highway.

Famed Writer Active

FAMED writer and archeologist Kuo Mo-jo, who was injured in the fracas which developed after the meeting held in Chungking recently to celebrate the successful conclusion of the Political Consultative conference was broken up by ruffians, is reported to be very active reading lectures and addresses on the points raised at the confab and their import in China's struggle for democracy.

Many public bodies in Shanghai, Peiping and Chungking have sent messages to express sympathy with the injured scientist.

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Japan Must Be Prevented From Again Working Muslim Racket

By HERBERT LEOPOLD

IN 1938 I came within 15 minutes of witnessing a remarkable incident in the history of Mohammedanism. At Yoyogi, a western suburb of Tokyo, a sumptuous mosque, complete with onion-shaped cupola and minaret, had mysteriously grown up between shakily built Japanese middle-class residences, almost a stone's throw from the Meiji Shrine, holiest place of Shinto worship in Tokyo. If the appearance of the neat specimen of Arabian Nights architecture in the shadow of the Shinto tabernacle was coincidence, it was oddly symbolical of the whole project.

I came too late for the dedication ceremony. There was a suspicious commotion in the hall of The Prophet's house. I noted Turks, Tartars, Syrians, Malays, Indians and Chinese among the crowd, but most of the guests were Japanese army officers. A Syrian friend of mine explained what had just happened. Invitations had been mailed to thirty-odd countries with requests to send delegates. By the time the date set for the grand dedication drew near, no replies had been received from most Mohammedan organizations abroad, and the muftis and sultans and imams who did reply had found some reason or other to motivate their absence. The only important dignitary to arrive in time for the ceremony was the minister of education of the Yemen, and it was naturally expected among residents of Mohammedan faith in Japan that he would conduct the ceremony. However, when he knelt down in prayer, a Dharma-faced old Japanese grabbed the scissors and cut the tape under hoarse staccato blasts of Nipponese rhetoric.

Black Dragon Chief

The congregation was more than mildly shocked to find out that the old man was no other than Mitsuru Toyama, head of the Black Dragon Society. When the Yemenite dignitary thought that his chance had come, a general with drooping handlebar moustaches took the place of Toyama to explain that he was the brother of all Mohammedans. It was General Senjuro ("The-bible-is-my-sword") Hayashi, one-time premier of Japan.

While Mohammedan residents in Japan had no objection to a Japanese government grant towards the construction of a mosque, they did resent the way officious Japanese orators handled the situation. Although the Tokyo Foreign Office was careful to suppress the distribution of photographs abroad which showed the Yemenite dignitary meekly waiting at the elbows of the self-styled Japanese ritualists, the case had its repercussions in all Mohammedan countries and furnished full justification for the reticence which had been shown towards the Yoyogi project from the start.

Subsidies Granted

Nothing dismayed, however, the Tokyo Foreign Office asked and got rapidly growing appropriations for its good work among the followers of The Prophet. Although budget figures have not been made public, it is quite likely that Japanese government subsidies to Mohammedan organizations in Japan and Asia at large far outstripped the annual Home Office appropriations for the support of Shinto shrines.

Before 1931, Japanese militarists and diplomats had shown little interest in the problems of the Muslim world. The Manchurian adventure, however, brought Japanese militarists into contact with a large number of Chinese of Muslim belief as well as with disgruntled White Russians who had carried the green banner of The Prophet from Turkey to the eastern fringe of Asia after temporary settlement in Turkestan and the old Czarist emirates in Central Asia.

The Japanese thought it shrewd policy to finance a mosque in Kobe in 1934, but the general principles governing Japanese policy in things Mohammedan took shape only after the outlines of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere became firmly fixed in the general staff's mind. Masashi Sakurai, librarian of Kyushu Imperial University, glibly expounded a pan-Islam strategy which heavily borrowed from Prof. Karl Haushofer, Hitler's master mind, but which had 200,000,000 Muslims in Asia to work on against the paltry 100,000,000 in the Near East and North Africa which were the object of the German professor's geopolitical ambitions.

The militarists sat open-mouthed as they followed Sakurai's arguments through scores of books and magazine articles which came off his pen in rapid succession. For almost every plan of operation in Asia they had envisaged Sakurai had a Mohammedan policy up his sleeve which promised to yield collaborators wherever they chose to hoist the Rising Sun flag.

Anti-Comintern Plans

In case of trouble with Russia, things could be made uncomfortable for the Bolsheviks by stirring up Islam minorities in Central Asia. A pretender to the carpeted throne of Turkestan was at hand in Tokyo. Premier Koki Hirota in a Diet speech in 1936 averred that the successful implementation of the Anti-Comintern Pact called for an energetic Islam policy.

For a thrust from Manchuria into North China Sakurai held up to the brass-hats the fact that most Chinese Mohammedans live in North China. Discussion of the potential nuisance value of restive Islam populations in Malaya, India and the N.E.I. to their colonial overlords was of course the most intriguing part of Sakurai's pan-Islamic dreams. Even the Philippine Islands, though predominantly Roman Catholic, had a Mohammedan minority on Mindanao, which was the most important Japanese commercial spearhead at the time. All of it fitted beautifully into the pattern of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Cultural Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office set up a special department for the handling of Islam affairs in 1937. "Exchange" students were invited to Japanese universities from countries as far away as Iraq and Afghanistan, the rate of exchange remaining always 1:0. Radio orators to broadcast in twenty-odd Islam languages were hired by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation. A large Tokyo printing concern was compelled to import Arabic type to cope with government orders on pamphlets and magazines for circulation in Islam countries.

Branch In Shanghai

A Greater Japan Islam Society, presided over by Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, was established with headquarters in Tokyo and branches everywhere in Asia including Shanghai. During the war Shanghailanders were frequently made to believe that they lived in an important Islam stronghold as the Japanese-controlled press gave front-page prominence to religious functions on Mohammedan holidays.

On the whole, Mohammedans turned a deaf ear to Japanese overtures. Islam representation on the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Religious Body Conference, in Tokyo in the autumn of 1942, was nearly monopolized by local Japanese Turco-Tartar puppets. "Delegates" from China, India, Malaya and the N.E.I. who attended were ordinary political collaborators who happened to be believers in the Muslim faith. Attempts to make an issue of the "Mohammedan question" in China failed from the start due to a basic misconception of the nature of Chinese Islam. The Japs did succeed, however, in winning a number of Turco-Tartar adventurers for their secret services in Japan and Manchuria. In Tokyo they could be seen at "Tokko" (Special Higher Police) headquarters every morning turning in "thought" information which they had coaxed from unsuspecting Japanese who believed they could please a foreigner by grumbling about bad working conditions and low pay.

Strict Allied control over Japanese funds abroad and the ban on foreign-language broadcasts have put a stop to Japanese Muslim propaganda. But more far-reaching measures are needed to preclude a revival of Japanese Greater Asia plans. This time the Japanese militarists have bungled because they knew little about Mohammedanism and offended more than they pleased. Next time they may know better and

use subtler methods. However, there need not be a next time as far as Muslim propaganda is concerned.

The Japanese Government has been compelled to discontinue the payment of subsidies to Shinto shrines and colleges. If by such subsidies the Japanese government fostered the spirit of aggression among its own people, handouts to Mohammedan organizations were clearly designed to make the peoples of Asia willing to accept Japanese aggression and domination. Muslim propaganda can be made illegal, without even naming the Muslim religion, by inserting a clause in the coming peace treaty by which Japan binds herself not to subsidize any religious body which has no natural believers among the Japanese.

Shanghai Threatened With Plague, Typhus

A LEGACY of the war is the growing number of rats which in many sections of the city, particularly in dilapidated households, overrun the premises as though these were "no man's land." Moreover, rats threaten the general health of the residents, as well as destroy foodstuffs, furniture and various commodities.

Persons living in rat-infested houses are exposed to violent bubonic plague and typhus, long known to be carried to areas where rats abound.

Recent news dispatches from the Northeastern Provinces indicate that pestilence has broken out at certain places and this should serve as a warning that bubonic plague in the city of 5,000,000 souls is no remote possibility.

A recent survey has shown that the growth of rats is mainly attributable to the considerable dilapidation of buildings, masonry and wall structures. In pre-war days, Shanghai Municipal house regulations provided that buildings, when in a state of dilapidation, should either be repaired, reconditioned or torn down. These rulings were not upheld during the period of enemy occupation and moreover all building and construction materials were controlled by the Japanese.

Another cause for the sharp increase of the rat population is considered to be the influx of people into the former Settlement and French Concession areas since the outbreak of the war in 1937. The housing shortage was seriously aggravated and this resulted in impromptu and improvised structures such as attics, springing up all over the city. These crude structures were built with a total absence of technical guidance or sanitary measures and considerably hastened the dilapidation of buildings. Holes or crevices in walls, roofs or eaves, mostly left unpatched, tended to foster the growth and multiplication of rats,—most unwelcome tenants and neighbors.

Executive Headquarters Given Warm Welcome In Peiping

By TSAO WEN-NAN

THOUGH the people in Peiping do not want the members of the Executive Headquarters to go away they hope that the latter will leave immediately.

The three representatives and the respective staff members of the Executive Headquarters arrived at Peiping from Chungking on the afternoon of Jan. 13, 1946, by plane. In spite of the sand storm and the cold weather on that day, they were greeted at the airfield by a considerable number of government officials and army officers and met by almost the whole body of the newspapermen, an occasion never before seen.

The site of the headquarters lies in the campus of the grandiose Peking Union Medical College Hospital.

As the hospital was famous for its medical treatment throughout the world before the war, the people in Peiping believe that the visitors in the campus, like the doctors in the hospital, will cure China's disease.

It was very easy to distinguish the Communist members from the Government's in the headquarters though they wore the same army uniform and plain clothes. The Communists looked like country cousins. Miss Kung P'eng, the Communist PRO, said: "We are accustomed to the country life. We are all T'u Pao Tzu (meaning country cousin)."

At the entrance of the headquarters were two gendarmes, one sent by the government and the other by the Communists. They appeared very friendly with each other.

The Press Section is responsible for the issuance of the communiques and other news regarding the headquarters. Prof. C. C. Chi, Miss Kung P'eng and Major Brittons, representing each of the three groups respectively, are in charge. They occupy three adjoining rooms which were frequently visited by the Fourth Estate. Besides the official communiques which were seldom issued, there was little which came from the PROs.

What the Communists were most worried about was that they had no newspaper of their own in Peiping.

It was said that the Peiping edition of the Hsin Hwa Jih Pao would be published there soon.

The American personnel are most worth mentioning. They are doing their utmost to solve every problem arising. Col. John P. Lake of the Tsinan Team told the pressmen when he alighted at Tsinan on Jan. 18 that he would stay there as long as everybody was happy. The American people were eager to help China, he said, and though the participants come from three different sides they are as one family.

The cessation of hostilities is, on the whole, drawing to a satisfactory conclusion. The restoration of communications is the second step to national peace. Though there are many concurrent questions which have to be solved before communications are restored, it is expected that they will be open to all in the near future. It is also hoped that their whole work will be fully successful through cordial discussions.

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200 United States Army Officers Work At Dizzy Pace For Peace

By EMANUEL GOLDBERG

(From Stars And Stripes)

THE Eagle Colonels no longer pound clerks' typewriters, unload planes or act as messengers, as they did in the early, fever-pitched days of the Executive Headquarters for Peace in China.

Nevertheless, the nearly 200 U.S. Army officers and men operating from Peiping in the American section of the tripartite agency continue to work toward China's pacification at a dizzy pace scarcely reminiscent of an expected post-war letdown.

The daily duty tour of Americans at Executive Headquarters doesn't respect holidays or normal leisure periods, and late evening work is regularly carried back from officers to billets. This surprising post-war zeal is not hard to understand. For one thing, the GI's and officers at the Executive Headquarters never worked for a similar "animal" in the Army; nor do they expect to again, for the Topsy-like organization has no counterpart in modern military history.

For another reason, the electrifying glare of the world spotlight has passed over North China, and Americans, Nationalists and Communists are acutely aware of the international importance of what they're trying to do. They know that China's unity is not the only element in balance.

The Executive Headquarters was established as part of the famous Chungking "cease-fire" order of January 10, 1946. It was meant to implement provisions of the Chungking agreement for the cessation of hostilities between the Communists and Central Government. Communications were to be restored and the Japs disarmed and repatriated, as well. More simply, the Executive Headquarters was a "pre-condition" to the ultimate success of all the talk that was being generated in China's capital last January. Without the fulfilment of Executive Headquarter's mission, the "cease-fire" order would be meaningless and a united China a dream.

Three commissioners for Executive Headquarters who issue directives by unanimous agreement in the name of the Generalissimo were appointed. They are General Cheng Kai-Ming (Nationalist), General Yeh Chien-Ying (Communist), and Walter S. Robertson (American). The latter, from General Marshall's Chungking embassy, is a former Richmond, Va., banker. Complete unanimity is the keynote throughout all echelons of Executive Headquarters, reaching down even to the mobile field teams in the scattered, troubled provinces of China.

Director of Operations under these three commissioners is "newly-made" Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Byroade of Indiana, a 32-year-old veteran of the China-Burma-India Theater, who has seen equally busy days in Assam, India, Kweilin and Chengtu, where he did much to plant the B-29 airfields. The youthful West Pointer returned to China with General Marshall last December.

General Byroade executes decisions of the three commissioners, issuing necessary orders to the American, Nationalist and Communist staffs. Original plans called for an American staff of 125 members, and 170 each on the Communist and Nationalist staffs. However, demands for personnel jumped and when requisitions are finally completed the American staff alone will number 65 officers and 160 enlisted men.

Major branches of the American section include: Administration, headed by Col. M. H. Matteson; Plans and Operations, under Colonel Eugene B. Ely; and Supply and Logistics, under Colonel Donald C. Hill. The Press Section is directed by Major William J. Brittain, while Lt. Col. J. H. McCann is Assistant to the Director of Operations. A Marine Corps Liaison Officer and an Air Officer are also available. Some 15 planes, C-47's and C-46's, manned by Army and Marine crews, are now used by the Headquarters.

The staffs of the Nationalists and Communists, with a mixture of military and civilian personnel, roughly parallel that of the Americans.

The cloudy role of Americans at Executive Headquarters is essentially that of an impartial, neutral group, which is interested in China's unity and which hopes to assist in effecting a rapprochement between opposing Chinese sides. The Americans actually make no decisions, for the "unanimity" in direction really means a Communist-Nationalist "meeting of minds."

Not all GI's work in the pleasant, brightly-colored Peking Union Medical Center: now the "Peiping Pentagon" for Executive Headquarters. The more glamorous units are the mobile field teams, operating arms of Executive Headquarters, which carry out the commissioners' directives in the field. In these units, some Americans have worked under adverse circumstances; from these units, the best Stateside fireside stories will be told.

The tripartite mobile field teams are of two types: heavy and light. The former are usually sent to the "hot spots" with heavier radio equipment and manpower. A senior Colonel leads the American section of the heavy teams, whereas any American field grade officer may be assigned to join Communist and Nationalist representatives on the light teams.

The dynamic history of Executive Headquarters early records mobile field teams. General Byroade and his initial party arrived in Peiping on January 11. By January 13 the three commissioners also had arrived from Chungking. Leaflets about the "cease-

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fire" order were dropped almost at once in fighting areas. Shortly thereafter, the mobile teams were organized and dispatched into the field at carefully-chosen strategic points.

Scattered principally over North China, the tripartite teams have certain basic tasks. They make immediate contact with Chinese commanders in the "hot-spot" areas. These might be points of large troop concentrations, important rail heads and other vital communication centers. The teams are observers. They study prevailing conditions and submit reports on these to Executive Headquarters. Their task of seeing to it that the "cease-fire" order is carried out is difficult, especially as early charges of truce violations were made by both sides (evasion of troop orders to be in positions occupied on midnight, January 13, is one common charge). Nevertheless, with the situation tense and often obscure, the mobile field teams have generally met with considerable success wherever they've gone.

Success model for the mobile teams was the unit which went into Tatung, Shansi. The American senior member of this team was Colonel R. W. Hoffy. Their major accomplishments effected cessation of all hostilities; withdrawal of forces to positions occupied on midnight, Jan. 13; resumption of trade in the area; release of all prisoners; freedom for disarmed soldiers to visit towns held by the other side; and the gathering and guarding of communication equipment. This agreement brought relief to a huge area embracing all North Shansi, parts of Western Hopen, and corners of Southwestern Chahar and Southeastern Suiyuan.

Shortages of personnel and signal equipment early handicapped plans for the mobile teams, which began with eight units. Now there are more than a dozen teams in such provinces as Jehol, Suiyuan, Shansi, Chahar, Shantung, Honan, Kiangsu, Kwangtung, Hupeh and Hopei. Expansion may bring this number to 23 teams, with about 15 of these in the light category.

The number of Americans with each team varies, but the senior American officer will usually have an enlisted man, clerk, and an interpreter in his section. On heavy teams, there is also a signal unit, consisting of a lieutenant and four enlisted men.

All the problems of China's unity will not be solved by the Executive Headquarters. In fact, the "pre-condition" to internal peace likely will dangle uneasily for a few more weeks. Yet, judged in terms of American enthusiasm for the task, China's fire bell in the night should clang less ominously in the future.

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Silk Will Feature On Textile Mart In Spite Of Adverse News

By J. R. KAIM

NEWS of production and consumption on the international silk market is highly contradictory. Since this commodity is of the highest importance to China in normal times, it would be worthwhile to analyze the situation.

A few months ago it was said that the demand for silk was tremendous. India, Africa and other centers, we were told, were eager to obtain raw silk, while the United States was awaiting information from Japan with a view to purchasing as much raw silk as possible from that country. France and Italy, it was said, were eager to rebuild their former silk industries and on the whole, demands for silk were depicted as surpassing all possibilities of supply.

A few weeks later, however, the world learned that silk should be regarded as fit only for museums. No one was really interested in the commodity. The public wanted only rayon and nylon and silk was destined to become a rarity, not unlike fashionable perfumes and choice wines.

People were told that in China, unfortunately, prospects for silk were poor. American consumers, who were among China's most prominent buyers before the war, were not keen on silk, and this was a most bitter pill to swallow for China's silk producers and exporters.

In spite of all these reports, Chinese silk traders appeared to be a hard-boiled lot, for not only did they fail to lower their prices, but most of them were reluctant to sell at all. Within four weeks, from the middle of January to the middle of February, silk on the Shanghai market increased in price by a paltry 72 percent.

Who Is Right?

In spite of information to the contrary, Chinese silkmen continued to adhere to the idea that not only was there a demand for silk, but that there would be an increased demand in a few months and, according to later accounts, it was the Chinese who were right and world-wide information which erred. Were that not so, it would be difficult to understand why in the United States millions of dollars are being spent in creating a new silk industry based on a huge agricultural program, including not only the growing of mulberry trees, but also the cultivation of silk worms in a scientific manner.

Recent reports that a comparatively small quantity of government held Japanese raw silk drew increasing bids indicated that the Chinese were justified in giving little credence to previous reports. Why anyone should be eager to pay high rates for a commodity that is neither in demand nor in vogue, or why American firms are intent on obtaining silk from Japan cannot be explained merely by their desire to aid the Japanese industry, but rather by the fact that silk cannot be replaced for certain uses.

Even if information from the United States were uniform and correct—though pessimistic with regard to natural silk—it still could not play a decisive role in the whole outlook. The United States has never been the only country where silk producing nations found wholesale consumers. Pre-war Customs statistics show that in 1939, for example, almost all raw silk, totaling 463,000 kg was shipped either to India or Egypt, where it was in high demand and, apparently, still is. Other reports show that of a total of 2,900,000 kg. of silk waste exported during that year, France received some 141,435 kg, and the United States 1,010,000 kg., while Morocco was the best client for other kinds of raw silk.

Europe Needs Silk

News from Europe indicates that textile mills there will require considerable quantities of various kinds of silk, once their machines begin to function regularly. France, Switzerland and Italy, followed by England and Belgium, may become prominent buyers of raw silk needed for various purposes.

European reports published before the war indicate, however, that silkmen in those countries complained about the quality of the goods imported from China. The fact that there was no standardization of type, was one among many objections, though the most serious. There is no doubt that Chinese silk can reconquer the international market only on the condition that standard goods are produced and importers can be reasonably sure of receiving uniform qualitites. The more competition there is between natural and artificial silk, the more stringent the requirements for natural silk to be of uniform and specified quality. There is no other way of achieving this goal, but to adhere to established standards.

The situation with silk piece-goods is less agreable and more complicated. Compared with the value of raw and waste silk exports, that of piece-goods has been small even in normal pre-war years and little hope is seen for its increase in the near future. Pre-war buyers abroad will no longer be interested in the famous Shantung pongees, as was the case some 10 years back, for they are in need of more essential, practical textiles. Neither will Britain nor France, at one time the most important buyers of pongees, be eager, for many months to come, to purchase this commodity. In rebuilding her *haute-couture* business, France will need increasing quantities of raw silk, but will hardly be in a position to import piece goods of any description.

India And Straits

While there may be better prospects in India and the Straits, recent reports indicate the tendency of decreasing the imports of piece-goods and increasing the weaving of silk. Silk weaving industries, however, are not as developed in these countries as in China and prior to the war British India alone imported annually around 170 tons of Chinese silk piece-goods and some 200 tons of goods manufactured from mixtures of natural and artificial silk. Although a fair portion of these goods had been exported by Japanese-run mills, there may be a chance to sell these products in India, provided qualities offered are satisfactory and prices reasonable.

Under these conditions, prospects of piece-goods trade may not appear too bright—at least not in the near future—though there is a certainty that world demand for raw silk will increase rapidly. China's part in this trade will depend on future standardization, and, to some extent, on United States economic policy in Japan, although with America building up a silk industry of her own, it is difficult to imagine why she should be interested in reconstructing Japan's silk trade.

Japan has indicated that without her silk industry she will be entirely lost and this means that the United States will have to buy Japanese silk, for it was this country that in 1939 purchased some 85 percent of Japan's total raw silk exports.

Evidently, all this talk about silk being destined to become a rarity is either a business trick designed to obtain favorable prices, or a political move to obtain more raw silk from Japan. Silk will continue to play its role on the textile market, though one can only hope that booms similar to the one which occurred prior to the war's outbreak in Europe will not recur, for such booms have been caused by silk being demanded not as a peace-time commodity but as an ingredient for war materials.

ROBERT PATTERSON, U.S. Secretary of War, declared last week that he expects all Army troops to be out of the India-Burma theater before June 30. Troops are necessary at present for the disposal of surplus property.

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN, commenting on the spy affair in Canada, said that American Military secrets were safe and that the State Department had made no requests of Canada as to the latter's investigations.

DR. VICTOR HOO, Chinese linguist and delegate to UNO was expected to be nominated as one of the eight assistant secretaries-general to assist M. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of UNO.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Chiang Assures Nation On Northeast Problem

FOLLOWING more than a week of nation-wide demonstrations in the principal cities of China, in which students and public bodies took part, clamoring for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Northeast provinces, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told his Government that negotiations were in progress for Sino-Soviet co-operation.

He stressed China's sovereignity over Manchuria and laid the following three principles which should be adhered to in the current negotiations:

1—They must be in accord with Chinese Law;

2—The Sino-Soviet Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Assistance must be respected, and

3—The negotiations must not conflict with international treaties signed by China

Reports from Chungking, Nanking and local press releases put the figures of demonstrators at 10,000 and even 20,000 students and representatives of public bodies, parading at one single time. Paraders carried slogans, which demanded respect for China's territorial integrity and sovereignity over Manchuria.

Communist circles, commenting on the demonstrations and the wrecking of the Hsin Hua Jih Pao premises and the raid on the Democratic League's journal in Chungking, said that the current presence of Soviet troops in Manchuria was being used by reactionary elements in the country to wipe out the successes and decisions of the PCC conference.

Replying for the first time to the nation-wide demonstrations which in some cities went as far as to suggest another war with Russia, who was alleged to be "raping" China, the Tass agency declared that current disturbances and subversive actions against Soviet troops in Manchuria, as also the death of Chinese engineer Chang Hsin-fu, were being used by reactionary Kuomintang elements, who were intent on "soiling the political prestige of the U.S.S.R."

While no official information was available as to the exact goings on in the northeast, both the Communists and Nationalists charged that troops of both parties were staging attacks in spite of the cease fire order. The Nationalists said that Communists had blocked them from taking over Manchuria, while the former demanded the extension of the Executive Headquarters' activities into the Manchurian area.

Peterson in The Sydney Sun

Swing Urges Long Japan Occupation

ON the eve of the Japanese elections, the first democratic vote in Japan's more than 2000-year long history, speculation is rife as to the ultimate results of the approaching poll, not only in its reflection on the form of the Japanese Government setup to come, but on the inner life of the whole people.

While the newly-organized and resuscitated political parties are vying with each other, forming blocs and campaigning, opinions have been expressed abroad that the elections are premature, insofar as practically nothing has been changed in the semi-feudal organization of Japan's body politic. Some have said that elections should be held at this stage, but that they should not be taken as the finale of the democratization of a people who have been inculcated with out-of-date ideas about their origin and ultimate destiny. Democratization, these quarters assert, cannot come through the medium of an election held barely six months after Japan's surrender, i.e. a short period since the country appeared as one of the most militaristic and aggressive of nations.

Raymond Swing, radio commentator, in San Francisco, adds his voice to the latter category of people who insist that Allied occupation of Japan should be prolonged for a period sufficient to re-educate the misled people and teach them the ways of democratic government and statute.

Swing points out that the Japanese people are only outwardly going democratic. In accepting the demands of SCAP, the emperor has been divested of his divinity, state support of Shinto has been abolished, the Constitution is being liberalized, peasant livelihood is to be ameliorated, and great families are being dethroned. But, Swing points out, the Japanese people do not govern themselves, do not think for themselves, accept or reject what is laid before them. "The Japanese people obey."

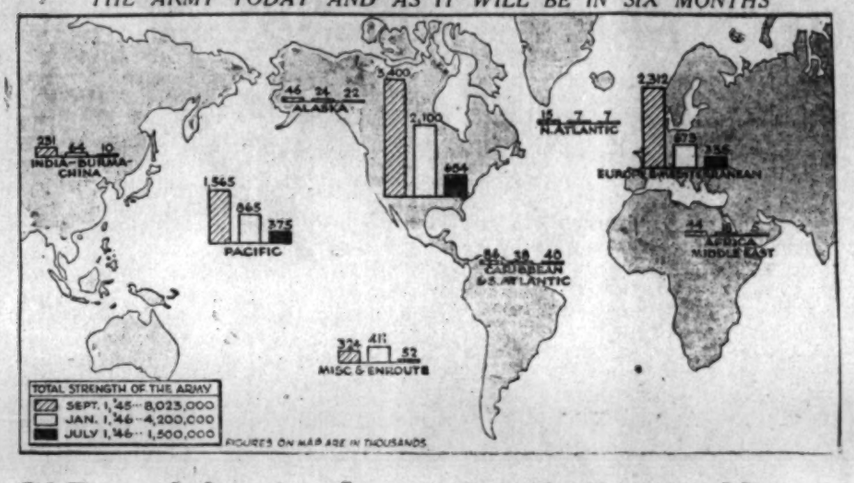
Even the loss of the war has not led the Japanese people to maturity as a nation, for, being separated and alienated from their leaders, they have not lost the war: their LEADERS lost it.

Today the Japanese have to unlearn a number of things and among them are adherence and blind obedience. To do this they have to be free, for it cannot be bestowed or ordered upon them: they have to grow into it; they must be educated in this freedom.

This is one of the main reasons, Swing stresses, why the Allies have to remain in Japan for at least 20 years. Only during a period of this length can the whole nation be re-educated and then led by teachers who are themselves the products of the civilization of freedom.

Unless the whole of Japan is impressed with the fact that the allies are there to stay for a long time, they will now acquiesce to everything, and will tear up and change everything if they feel that the Americans will go home in a few years.

THE ARMY TODAY AND AS IT WILL BE IN SIX MONTHS



GI Demobilization Is Complex Proposition

WHILE homesick GI's overseas clamored for a speedup in demobilization plans and demanded reasons for being kept overseas while, as some asserted, vessels which could be used for troop transport either lay idle or performed other jobs, the whole demobilization problem was a tangle of political and defense questions.

Shortly following the announcement of the recent demobilization plan (see map) high ranking officials went to considerable pains to impress upon overseas GI's and their families at home that if the demobilization were speeded up the whole occupation policy and the fruits of the war, peace itself, would be lost or jeopardized.

Although the War Department maintained that it had cut overseas requirements to the bone it had failed to convince "we-want-to-go-home" GI's of this fact.

At the time when the Army is seeking to build a large Regular Army and needs every word of positive appeal, this controversy and criticism have done it no little harm.

On the other hand, returning veterans have found a bottleneck on the home front in many spheres which have greatly hampered their readjustment to civilian life. The most glaring bottleneck developed in schools which were unable to cope with the incoming tide of released veterans.

Colleges and universities in all parts of the United States, faced with the greatest influx of students in their history, were forced to turn away thousands of discharged veterans, because of insufficient housing, overcrowded class-rooms and lack of instructional staff.

British Empire Hit In Egypt, India Riots

PEACE was shattered in two more parts of the world last week when Egyptian students demonstrated and demanded the immediate withdrawal of British troops from the country and a Royal Indian Navy mutiny and civilian riots in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras resulted in firing by British troops upon demonstrators. An estimated 25 Egyptians and 250 Indians were killed and more than 1000 wounded by Government troops firing on rioting natives.

Rioting in Egypt spread when British army trucks drove through a demonstration in Cairo which was demanding the evacuation of Egypt by British troops.

A three-day general strike was prepared throughout Egypt, but was halted by Premier Sidky who told student and labor leaders that the government was trying its utmost to fulfill their demands through negotiations with the British. A British protest on the riots was rejected and a counter protest was lodged by the Egyptian Government charging British troops with responsibility for the bloodshed and disturbances.

Almost 10,000 students gathered at the Faud University and called upon the Premier to close all Egyptian schools for three days in mourning for the anti-British demonstrators killed in last week's riots. Students gave Britain a two-weeks' ultimatum to quit Egypt and demanded an inquiry into the alleged killing of a civilian by British trucks

In Bombay, Vice-Admiral Sir John Godfrey, proclaimed "a state of open mutiny" as striking seamen of the Royal Indian Navy, who had on the previous day staged a peaceful parade against "color discrimination in naval service," engaged in a pitched battle with British troops.

Indian seamen who were hunger striking in Castle Barracks in Bombay attempted to break out into the streets from which they had been barred following demonstrations earlier in the week. British troops fired on the seamen, who returned the fire. Indian seamen who had gained control over a Royal Indian vessel threatened to open fire if any move were made against them.

More than 1000 members of the Royal Indian Air Forces supported the striking seamen, and shots were exchanged between the fliers and British troops stationed outside the barracks

In Karachi, military police fired on more than 100 sailors who seized the sloop "Hindustani" and replied with naval guns. The ship "Karachi" was likewise seized by mutineers and it is said that at one time the mutineers had control over more than 25 naval vessels.

Three days later the Central Strike Committee of the Royal Indian Navy decided to call the ratings both in the harbor and on the ships to surrender unconditionally and it was reported that altogether more than 10,000 seamen and fliers were involved in the strike.

While this decision was being debated riots flared in Bombay and more than 60 killed and 600 wounded were reported. Police opened fire several times on crowds in the northern part of Bombay. The following day infuriated mobs seethed through the streets of Bombay despite the surrender of the seamen and police fired again raising the death toll to about 200.

THE MEMBERS OF THE UNO

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Cuba	Liberia	U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
Denmark	Mexico	United States
Dominican Republic	Netherlands	Uruguay
Ecuador	New Zealand	Venezuela
Egypt	Nicaragua	White Russia
El Salvador	Norway	Yugoslavia

THE WORLD'S PEOPLES AND THE UNO

	Population	*% of Total*
World	2,169,868,000	
UNO Members	1,705,839,615	78.6
Big Five	919,403,739	42.4
Big Three	380,415,668	17.5

South China Brigade Demands Cease-Fire

EXTENDING a welcome to the Canton cease-fire team of the Executive Headquarters, as also to all correspondents and people's representatives, a spokesman of the headquarters of the South China Anti-Japanese Brigade said that seven Kuomintang divisions had been centering their attacks on the brigade for the past few months.

He described the exploits and activities of the brigade during the period of hostilities and added that it was deployed on Hainan Island, and areas around the East River, Pearl River, Han River, West River, North Kwangtung, Chungchu and Nanlu. Independent detachments called the Hainan Island and East River Brigades allegedly have obtained legal status through negotiations with government representatives.

Following the fall of Hongkong, the spokesman said, many important government officials and persons, including the wife of General Yu Han-mou, ecaped from the enemy through the services of the East River Guerilla Brigade.

Many telegrams had been sent protesting the continued attacks by Kuomintang troops against the brigade, the spokesman said. He named Ho Hsiang-ying, wife of late Kuomintang leader Liao Chung-kai, Peng Tze-ming, Hsu Fu-Lin and Chiu Cheh as having cabled from Hongkong to the Field team.

Song Of Peace

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

The war is won, and there is peace the length and breadth of terra firma (except in Java, China, Greece, Malaya, Palestine and Burma.)

There's peace, and freedom evermore has now become the Big Idea (except in Syria, Singapore, Rumania, India and Korea.)

There's freedom fine and bright and new, to hail year-round in terms effusive (except from New Year's morning to December 31st, inclusive.)

U. S. Papers Say . . .

UNO

THE New York Herald-Tribune, reviewing the Security Council's final decision, said signs of vigor in the infant institution were evidenced by the fact that it had managed to organize itself, to sketch some precedents in matters of procedure and to establish itself as a world forum which at least will not suffer from any frankness in debate.

The Tribune added, however, that the problem of great power reconciliation cannot be left to the Council alone. It must be pursued through the "Council of Foreign Ministers, normal diplomatic channels, joint occupation agencies and instruments of economic policy...."

Washington Post Columnist Barnet Nover, said that the Council had not solved any of the problems presented to it. "What the Council did was to provide a platform and a sounding board for the assorted grievances of Iran, Russia, the Ukrainian Republic, Syria, Lebanon and Great Britain." In doing so it rendered a great service to the world and enhanced the prestige of UNO, Nover said.

The New York Times in a George Washington birthday editorial, wrote that the first President, who had led a revolution, would not have stood against UNO membership for the U.S., although he once said that he wanted to have nothing to do with "political intrigues or squabbles of European nations."

Washington would not have demanded that his words stand as gospel for all times. UNO is not an alliance with one power against another and Washington, had he been alive today, might have said that "we have not yet 'entangled' ourselves enough in sacrifices to keep the peace.

* * *

Argentina

The Washington (D. C.) Post, commenting on the publication of the 'blue book' against Argentina, said that the document had struck Peron "with all the force of an atomic bomb." It has helped Peron none that leading Argentine papers devoted considerable space to the 'blue book', enabling the population to become aware of the "rank treachery and double-crossing of the man who seized and exercised power in their name."

The Louisville Courier-Journal, commenting on the same subject, said that the 'blue book', carries an implication that Argentine's European partner Spain may soon feel the impact of the document's revelations.

Spain

"Together, the two represent the Old World and the New World nuclei for the revival of fascism which cannot be considered apart ....their activities were correlated...."

The Washington Post, commenting on the decision of the United States to issue a dossier of captured German documents dealing with Spain, wrote: "It is welcome news that the State Department plans to issue a dossier. ..as a companion piece to the recently published 'blue book' on Peron's Argentina." The Post noted that the part played by Franco in the exposed Buenos Aires-Berlin Axis is only briefly touched in the book.

"Franco's role in the war (must be)....fully exposed," the Post wrote, for Franco has gone to considerable pains to prove that he had never had any use for Hitler and Mussolini, while facts show that he had come into power with their help.

* * *

India

The New York Times suggested that Mr. Attlee's Government find, and if possible, remove the causes of the recent disorders in India. The decision to send a commission of cabinet rank to investigate is proof, the Times said, that he wants to do so.

"The Japanese did their best to stimulate an anti-foreign feeling ...." the paper said, and this element has been in evidence in last week's disturbances, in which American soldiers were also involved.

"The Japanese version of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" may not have pleased the Indian people, but 'Asia for Asiatics' has a ring that appeals to many of them." The recent disturbances are manifestations of the coming of age of former subject peoples and "the imperialism of the white race over colored races is passing."

The New York Herald-Tribune stressed that whatever the immediate reasons of the riots in Bombay and other cities, the basic causes lie in the political, economic and social revolutions now underway throughout the Orient. Famine, or Communist agitation, cannot be considered the causes for the current riots; famine in India, as elsewhere, rarely produces violence.

"Despite close friendship of America and Britain, there would be strong criticism here of an attempt to maintain the empire status quo....especially if America would become involved in....suppression of native uprisings."

"There is little sympathy in America for old-style imperialism.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The New York Telephone Company has installed its 2,000,000th telephone in the city, thus bringing the total to some 800,000 phones higher than Chicago, the second largest city. The first million was reached in New York in 1922.

A registration of the local populace is now being conducted by more than 20,000 pao chia members. Resident certificates will ye issued to foreigners in March or April.

The Soviet Government, replying officially to Canadian charges regarding alleged spying on atom secrets in that country, said: "The attitude adopted by the Canadian Government is incompatible with normal relations between two countries."

The Criminal Investigation Division of the United States Army has called upon the Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department for aid in preventing the development of a narcotics smuggling traffic between China and the United States.

Refusing to pay their fees, which are set at CNC$75,000 for the current term, students of the local St. John's University went on the first strike in the university's 70 year history.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet decreed last week the nationalization of communications, banks, industrial and communal enterprises and transport in the former Japanese Kurile islands and Southern Sakhalin. By a further decree, the Kuriles and Southern Sakhalin are formed into a province to be included in the Khabarovsk district.

The German Affairs Commission published a notice last week ordering all German and originally Austrian citizens in Shanghai, who are not being interned at present, to obtain a guaranty of good behavior by a substantial shop, Chinese or foreign.

A two-headed child, with four arms and four legs, was born to a farmer's wife at Boa, in the province of Camarines Sur, in the Philippines. The child's sex could not be determined as it has no sexual organs.

A pan-American highway, beginning at Laredo, Texas and running through Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica will be completed by the end of 1947 at an estimated cost of US$10,000,000,000 and will enable cars to drive some 3336 miles from the United States to the Panama Canal.

Prostitution, which has been outlawed in England, Sweden, Switzerland and Soviet Russia, is now being partially outlawed in France where a large-scale campaign is being conducted to ban brothels. City councillors who passed the reform suggested by Mrs. Marthe Richard, famed World War I French spy, have received threatening letters, but are determined not to be intimidated.

A new ultra-violet ray microscope, which makes it possible to detect the tiniest organisms and observe their reactions and is a further improvement of the electron microscope, was demonstrated at the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

An exchange of letters has taken place between Soviet and American physicists and a plan for an early meeting and exchange of information on achievements, exchange of students, professors and technical information is planned.

A large number of Chinese and foreign officials, including Madame Sun Yat-sen and Mayor Chien Ta-chun, attended the reception held on Red Army Day by Acting Consul-General N. S. Ananieff and Major S. P. Andreev, Assistant Military Attache of the U.S.S.R. Embassy in China, at the Soviet consulate here.

A bill allowing Chinese wives of American citizens to enter the United States without coming under China's annual immigration quota of 105 was unanimously passed by the House of Representatives last week. The measure was sent to the Senate for approval.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway will be open to traffic in about two months and the Peiping-Hankow railway in three. Repair work is progressing satisfactorily, according to Loh Mei-lun, member of the railroad inspection party of the Ministry of Communications.

The Foreign Liquidation Commission here will accept bids for U.S. military surpluses to be disposed of under the Bid-and-Acceptance Plan and the City Government and business enterprises have been notified of same.

A total of CNC$20,000,000,000 worth of hidden enemy goods has been confiscated by the Alien Property Administration during raids carried out in the past three months upon information furnished by investigators. Rewards to informers ranged from CNC$60,000,000 to a few thousand dollars.

Following the recent order issued by the German Affairs Commission that all Germans and former Austrians are to present shop guaranties of good behavior, it was announced that all refugees registered with UNRRA may obtain their guaranties from the local CNRRA office.

Five political prisoners, Yang Tse-chung, Chiang Shou-lai, Yang Yu-kwang, Tsiang Tse-hsiang and Sun Bing, who were sentenced to imprisonment on charges of participation in anti-Japanese activities with the New Fourth Army, went on hunger strike in prison demanding an early release, the Ta Kung Pao here reported.

Yenan Radio reported that 300 tons of UNRRA relief goods have arrived at Chefoo and will be distributed to the population of Chiaotung within the next 10 days. Allocation of supplies will be decided at a meeting of village representatives.

The 87th and 88th Divisions of the 71st Chinese Army are at present in Shanghai, awaiting transportation to Manchuria.

A cocktail party to mark Red Army Day was given in Chungking by the Soviet Embassy and was attended by many notables including Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Secretary-General of the Supreme National Defense Council, General Wu Teh-chen, Secretary General of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, Dr. Weng Wen-Hao, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, General George C. Marshall, General Chiang Ching-kuo and many others.

Education In Mongolia

ILLITERACY has been practically abolished in the Mongolian People's Republic and at present one university, 50 middle schools and 500 primary schools provide education to more than 1,000,000 Mongols. In the capital of the Republic there are some 20 papers, the three leading having a circulation of more than 5,000 each.

Students who spend seven years in middle schools and five in the university, start learning Russian in middle school and later study literature, languages, agriculture, medicine, animal husbandry, veterinary, political and economic sciences, the last two being compulsory subjects.

Many Mongolian women teach in primary and middle schools, while some occupy government posts. The Vice-Minister of Commerce is a woman. Many scientists and physicians likewise are women.

Rice Shortage Acute In Three Provinces

A SERIOUS rice shortage has arisen in south Hunan and north Hupeh, according to Shen Kuo-chin, special commissioner of the Food Ministry who has just returned to Hankow from an extensive survey. The transportation of rice from Mohu to these areas is being arranged. Shen said these areas were desolated by the famine and drought last year, which was especially acute around Pinhu hsien.

From Shen's words it can be gathered that the rice shortage in Kwangtung is partly due to the immense purchases by troops. In spite of considerable transportation of rice from Siam and Mohu, Shen said, prices have risen to $21,000 per picul. This could be attributed to the fact that military purchases in that area average 80,000 bags of rice a month.

General Chang Fa-kwei, who is in charge of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Kwangtung province, has reported to the Generalissimo on the serious rice shortage.

Reconversion Note From Shantung

AN indication of trade revival in Shantung following liberation from the Japanese is the number of shops, which has increased in Chefoo by 96 percent in the three months following the end of the war. Small coastal vessels and traveling merchants who had not visited Chefoo and Weihaiwei for a number of years have called at these ports again.

The local government has granted interest free or low interest loans both to commercial and industrial establishments to inject new life into the province. Loans totaled an estimated CNC$1,050,000,000, of which a large portion was subsidized by the government to revive the fishing industry.

Who's Who in China

PENG HSUEH-PEI, government official; born at Anfu District, Kiangsi, December 25, 1898; graduate in economics from the University of Brussels, Belgium; served at different times as

Peng Hsueh-pei
(彭學沛字浩徐)

professor of Nanking Central University, Central Political Institute (Nanking), Peking Government University and Canton Chungshan University; editor of *The Central Daily News*, Nanking, 1927; vice-minister of the Ministry of Interior, 1932-33; director of Political Department of the Executive Yuan, 1933-35; member of the National Economic Council, Secretary-General of the Rural Rehabilitation Committee of the Executive Yuan; vice-minister of the Ministry of Communications, 1935-42; chairman of the China National Aviation Corporation, 1935-43; vice-chairman of War Production Board, 1944-45; representative in Shanghai of the President (Dr. T. V. Soong) of the Executive Yuan and concurrently chairman of the Supervisory Council of the Alien Property Administration; chairman of Fuel Control Commission, since 1945; author of "Political Parties of Europe, America and Japan;" and "Sino-Foreign Currency Policies;" member of Economic Society; address: Executive Yuan, Shanghai Office, Bank of China Building, Shanghai.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

RISTO RYTI, former President of Finland, was sentenced to 10 years hard labor after a special tribunal had convicted him of leading Finland into war with the Soviet Union.

* * *

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS JR., Chief United States delegate to the United Nations Assembly in London, upon return to New York, said: "We have completed the final steps in the creation of the United Nations as a working organization for peace."

* * *

DR. MARGARET CHUNG, nationally famed Chinese woman physician, serving as chief of the medical supplies division of the Direct China Relief for San Francisco, said that 400,000,000 units of penicillin, one ton of DDT insecticide, 50,000 sulfa-thiazole tablets and 50,000 soda bicarbonate tablets are now en route here.

* * *

RETIRED BRIGADIER GENERAL H. C. HOLDRIDGE, West Point classmate of General Mark Clark, said last week the Army was "undemocratic and un-American — a feudalistic organization carried into the atomic age."

* * *

SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, stated flatly at a press conference last week that secret knowledge regarding the production of the atomic bomb is still in the exclusive possession of the United States Government and consequently the secret could not have been involved in any international espionage plot in Canada.

* * *

DR. WILBUR A. SAWYER, UNRRA Health Director, predicted in Washington that improved medical records should prevent violent European epidemics which otherwise might be expected during the post-war recovery period.

* * *

GENERAL CARL A. SPAATZ, has assumed command of the United States Army Air Force in Washington D.C., relieving General of the Army H. H. Arnold.

* * *

CHOU EN-LAI, communist leeader, who headed the Yenan delegation to the Political Consultative Council, flew to the Communist capital late last week.

* * *

HENRY A. WALLACE, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, told a session of the Chicago Association of Commerce's world trade confab of the necessity for U.S. economic cooperation with other nations, said: "By world security, I mean both political and economic security and peace."

CAPTAIN ANTHONY BLEDSOE, of the Liberty ship Pacahontas, said last week that he sailed all the way to Okinawa and Manila with badly needed supplies for army forces, only to be turned back to the United States with his cargo intact.

CAPTAIN CHARLES B. MCVAY 3RD, had his sentence of courtmartial remitted in connection with the sinking of the cruiser Indianapolis, of which he was the commanding officer. The court recommended clemency, in view of his previous excellent record, and he was restored to duty.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, on his way from Hangchow, stopped here and received financial and civic leaders, giving instruction for dealing with the deteriorating local price situation.

DR. NICHOLAS E. WAGMAN, Acting Director of the Allegheney Observatory, University of Pittsburgh, has discovered a "dark star," one of the rarest finds in modern astronomy. The new star is a "companion" of the brightest star in constellation Ophicuicus.

JOHN B. POWELL, founder and long-time editor of the "China Weekly Review," in a letter to the New York Herald Tribune, called on the United States to support China for complete abrogation of those sections of the Yalta Agreement bearing on Manchuria, Mongolia, and Korea.

MAJOR GENERAL KELLER E. ROCKEY, commander of the Marines in North China, said last week in Honolulu that his 45,000 men were a stabilizing influence after completing the original task of securing ports for Chinese troop movements and helping disarm the Japanese.

GENERAL HO LUNG, veteran Communist leader, commander in chief of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia and the Shansi-Suiyuan border region garrison forces, who was reported killed in the siege of Kweisui and Potou, was reported having attended a meeting in Yenan.

GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, at the signing of the pact in Chungking for the demobilization and unification of the Chinese armies, said: "This agreement represents the hope of China. I can only trust that its pages will not be soiled by small groups of irreconcilables . . .".

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New Exchange Regulations Have Sobering Effect On Local Market

THE outstanding financial event of the past few days was represented by the announcement of new exchange regulations by the Chinese Government.

Following a period of wild fluctuations on all markets, the measure served to bring down gold bar and U.S. dollar quotations considerably, as compared with rates prevailing at the beginning of the week.

Other markets here followed suit, and, on the whole, the reaction appears to be a healthy one since it brought about more stable conditions, a fact that is highly welcome considering the great uncertainty involved in all economic transactions taking place under panicky conditions.

Concerning the new regulations, it appears that the Central Bank of China has to discharge highly responsible and far-reaching functions which may tend to turn its activities into a kind of over-all planning measures.

Without going into the details of the elaborate regulations, one may shortly enumerate a few highlights: Classification of all imports into three classes, free, permitted and forbidden imports. Furthermore, only duly authorized and licenced banks and brokers will be able, henceforward, to engage in exchange transactions, which, moreover, can be closely controlled by the officials of the Central Bank. Thus it will be channeled more or less through Government offices in order to achieve the desired composition of exports and imports.

In other words, planning has come to the fore, and China's imports will in the future be so controlled as to benefit, above all, Chinese industries and the livelihood of the people.

It goes without saying that the whole scheme hinges upon the possibility of increased exports since the amount of US$500,000,000, which has to serve as a kind of reserve of the Chinese National currency, will probably not be spent in order to make up an unfavorable trade balance.

It seems, therefore, that a kind of balance between imports and exports has to be achieved following a cutting down of imports to essentials and an increase in exports.

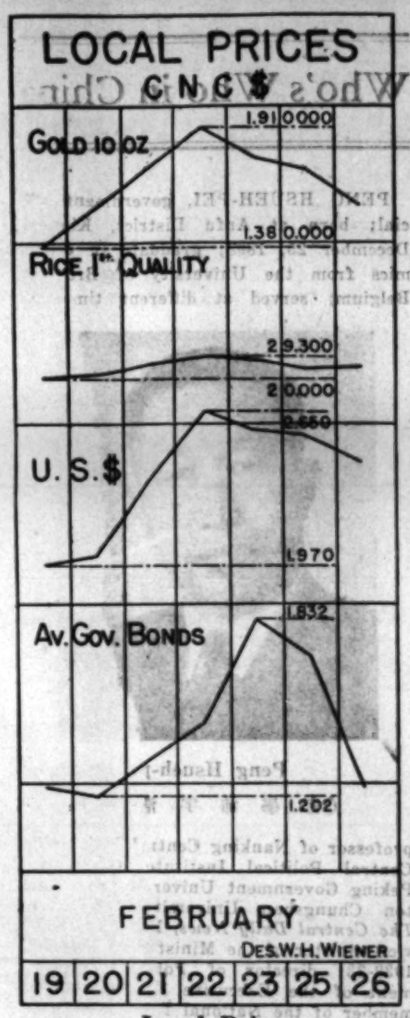
At the time of writing, however, it appears to be premature to pass judgement upon the possible effects of the scheme since it will take some time until the economic ramifications of the new developments have become clear.

At present, local importers appear to be very much interested in getting exact lists, specifying the three groups of goods mentioned in the regulations. Although a period of grace of 30 days has been granted by the authorities concerning goods which have been ordered before the official announcement and have as yet not arrived in Shanghai, various importers here emphasized the fact that some of their cargoes ordered and paid for a long time ago might take much longer than the officially prescribed period.

Other announcements in connection with the new rules are also looked forward to by a great number of local brokers and bankers who want to be duly registered and authorized as soon as possible.

Foreign comments so far have been favorable since it is obvious that chaotic exchange markets are obstacles of the first order to the commencement of a free flow of merchandise between China and the outside world.

In this connection it is also interesting to note that the forthcoming meeting of delegates of 35 nations in Savannah to discuss the organization of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will be in a position to deal with China as an orderly organized power, so that important international decisions to be made there will obviously be reached sooner than would have been the case if the recent Chinese rate impasse would have been allowed to continue.



Local Prices

The period under review clearly demonstrates the impact of the recent announcement of the new exchange regulations upon local financial and commodity markets. Following a period of steeply upward spiralling quotations more stable conditions appear to prevail, so that it is to be hoped that wild commodity and gold bar speculations will be a thing of the past. Should the Central Bank succeed in her plans to balance imports and exports, stability in a very important field would be achieved, a result that will not fail to influence other markets favorably

Columnist La Guardia

FIORELLO LaGuardia, former mayor of New York city, is now writing a column in one of the New York papers through the courtesy of Sachs, a well-known department store chain. The entire arrangement is a quarter page advertisement and includes LaGuardia's column which is called "Under The Hat."

In his first column the former opening words, "No democracy can survive without a free press," appear side by side with the Sachs' statement that six stunning chairs can be obtained at a stunningly low price—US$79.

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New York Banks Publish Assets

AS the result of the wartime national economic boom during which the United States national income reached record levels, a considerable increase has been recorded in the resources of the major banks in New York.

The Chase National Bank of New York, published its report of resources and liabilities which indicated that an all-time resources high was reached by this bank. Its resources crossed the six billion dollar mark for the first time in American economic history. US$6,092,600,648 was the figure reported at the end of 1945 as compared with US$5,160,004,000 at the end of December, 1944. Deposits, cash on hand, holdings of government securities, loans and discounts all rose to unprecedented figures during last year.

The bank's capital remained at US$111,000,000, but surplus on December 31, 1945 was US$139,000,000 compared with US$124,000,000, due to the transfer of US$15,000,000 from undivided profits to surplus at the end of 1945. After this transaction undivided profits amounted to US$50,240,000 compared with US$49,800,000 a year ago. Net earnings likewise rose to US$3.59 per share against US$3.01 in 1944.

The resources of the National City Bank of New York were reported at US$5,434,372,000 compared with US$4,469,686,465 a year earlier. As with the Chase, deposits, cash on hand, loans and discounts rose to new highs during the expired yearly period.

While capital remained unchanged at US$77,500,000, US$20,000,000 was added to surplus at the year-end, bringing the surplus total to US$142,500,000. Undivided profits by last year's end rose to US$29,294,238 as compared with US$28,610,465 by end of 1944.

Taiwan Salt Field Ownership Debated

THE Japanese expanded the output of the Formosan salt fields to 470,000 tons a year and engaged more than 4000 workers on an area of 47,000 acres to meet wartime demands.

Following the take-over, the South Formosa Salt Company was established under the provincial government and the output of the fields set at 600,000 tons for the current year. 350,000 tons of this output will be utilized to manufacture products to be sold outside the province.

These fields were purchased by the Japanese from native Formosans at low prices. A dispatch from Taipei indicates that the question has now arisen as to who will administer the salt industry on the island: the provincial or the Central Government, while ownership of the salt fields is also being debated.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

An initial CNC$4,000,000,000 has been appropriated by the Ministry of Education for the rehabilitation of universities, declared King Chu, Vice-Minister of Education. Another CNC$2,000,000,000 will be allocated if the first sum should prove insufficient, Chu added.

The soaring wheat prices and the excess flour output in Chungking have forced at least 10 small and medium mills, constituting two-thirds of the flour industry in that city, to close down. Monthly production of flour is about 90,000 bags, while the city's demand is only 30,000 bags which are mainly handled by the larger mills.

The Salt Administration of the Ministry of Finance has disptached Vice-Director Yao Yuan-lun to take over the Taku Salt fields near Taku harbor, which were formerly exploited by the Japanese. The salt fields extend over 200,000 mow and yield more than 1,000,000 metric tons annually.

Size, a gelatinous solution used in glazing paper and stiffening textiles, has been manufactured from soya beans, according the "Textile World," published in London.

Sterling can now be used to make payments between various European and South American countries, according to the latest step taken in this direction by the Bank of England. Trade payments, for example, between Brazil and Denmark can be conducted in sterling, with the approval of the Bank which will supervise these transactions.

World cartels, largely responsible for the dire shortage of some wares in the United States and the rest of the world during the war, may be probed by the United Nations body, Government trade experts in Washington indicated.

To solve Japan's critical need for food and industrial imports in the current year a program of Japanese exports of about 25 percent of pre-war years has been announced by General Douglas MacArthur. Products exported will include raw silk, special silk and other fabrics, tea, raw furs and agar.

Congressional action on the British loan is likely to be delayed on account of the Bretton Woods conference at Savannah where most government witnesses are engaged.

Following the takeover of enemy properties, including industries and mines, in North China, the Chinese Government has decided to nationalize the most important of these.

A loan of £20,000,000, the largest Britan could offer, was reported rejected by The Soviet Union. Laborite M. Edelman said Russia had asked for a loan of £400,000,000.

A geological survey in the United States, showed that the total output capacity of all existing water power plants of the world on December 31, 1945, was 77,800,000 horsepower. While water power output increased in the war years at the rate of 1,000,000 horsepower a year in America, Russia's Dniepr plant sustained a loss of 810,000.

A request for an increase of pay to CNC$150,000 for staff members, and CNC$110,000 for office boys, was submitted to Mayor Chien Ta-chun by employees of eight municipal government bureaux last week.

More than 50,000 tons of seeds are being shipped to nine European countries and to China by UNRRA to meet basic requirements for spring planting.

Two new sections formed in the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., will study the water resources and resort potentialities of the Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia.

Burma, which until now depended on India for coal, may have its own coal soon as the result of the discovery of coal deposits near Talewa.

More than 140,000 railway sleepers will be transported to Tsingtao from Japan to rebuild China's rail system, following an order by General MacArthur.

Repair work on the Canton-Hankow railway is difficult due to lack of materials, Tu Cheng-yuan, Director of the Railway administration in that area, stated last week. The system is urgently in need of locomotives, carriages, tracks, cement, bridge sections and other vital material. Although UNRRA has transported materials for six locomotives and 300 carriages, these cannot be assembled for lack of assembly plants in that area.

A cocktail party was given by the newly arrived Soviet trade representative N. P. Shirlaeff, to mark the opening of the Soviet commercial office here. The party was attended by more than 100 prominent Chinese, including Mayor Chien Ta-chun and Chen Kuo-lien and many foreigners.

A total of 500 tons of newsprint, packed in 5000 reams is expected here on the s.s. Haitung. Half-tone paper and cellophane are likewise expected on the vessel. The newsprint is quoted at US$-150 per ton or US$3 a ream.

United States currency, ranging from US$1 to US$500 in denomination, has been counterfeited locally and is now circulating extensively on the currency market. Most of tnese notes are of the "raised number" variety, e.g., US$2 being changed into US$100, etc.

* * *

The Yingchengtse coal mine near Changchun has been taken over by a company of the peace preservation corps, led by Kung Wei-chun, Secretary of the Chiutai Hsien Government, with the assistance of Soviet armed troops. The coal shortage in Changchun is expected to be alleviated, the Shun Pao reported.

* * *

Yenan Radio reported that reconstruction work and restoration of communications in Liaoning province is progressing under the guidance of the local democratic government. Six thousand men are working in coal and iron mines of the Pengchi railway town 30 miles southeast of Mukden, while the power station, coal pits and light metal plants have been reopened in Fushun.

* * *

Train service between Mukden and Antung is reported functioning and coal and grain are being transported from Fushun, Pengchi and Anshan to Mukden and Antung. 500,000 refugees have received relief, grain, coal, salt, oil and clothing from the local government of Liaoning, Yenan radio said.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Escape Artist

OFFICIALLY DEAD by Quentin Reynolds, Random House, New York, 1945. US$2.75, 244 pps. Reviewed by David Dempsey in the New York Times.

THE war is over, but Quentin Reynolds goes right on shooting. "Officially Dead" is his sixth volley since Pearl Harbor. So far as this reviewer is concerned, his musketry has improved.

As Captain of a Yangtze River gunboat at the time of Pearl Harbor, Comdr. C. D Smith was one of the first Americans captured by the Japanese. The story of his thirty months' imprisonment, escape, recapture, his second break and long journey to Free China, is the substance of Mr. Reynolds' book. It would be difficult, indeed, for any writer to make this saga dull. Mr. Reynolds, although making the most of some Sax Rohmer twists and breaking occasionally into italics, holds himself in check for the most part.

Anyone planning a jail break can do no better than read this account of the carefully planned and rehearsed methods which planned and rehearsed getaway of eight men from the world's largest prison—the modern "escape proof" Ward Road jail in Shanghai. The feat is even more fantastic considering that Smith wrote his brother in Georgia months before a full account of his intentions, and got it through the censors by cleverly worded double talk. Commander Smith made a previous escape from another prison shortly after his capture on Dec. 8, 1941. He was apprehended and transferred to the Ward Road jail. Here he remained for twenty-eight months, planning his escape with seven other prisoners through the prison underground.

The major portion of the book concerns the odyssey of Smith and two of the seven companions—a British naval officer and a marine corporal—through 700 miles of occupied China to freedom. The journey, which took seven weeks, gives an excellent picture of the Chinese underground and reveals the puppet troops in a sympathetic light: time and again the fugitives were confronted by these puppets who, despite the price on Smith's head, refused to arrest them. Other pitfalls were miraculously avoided, largely because Smith spoke Chinese and operated on the theory that boldness was the better part of valor. The information he brought back to Washington was so important that the Navy listed him "officially dead" until long after his return.

There is enough suspense and melodrama in Commander Smith's record to satisfy the most casehardened fan of the "I escaped" school of war writing. Mr. Reynolds has probably set another record in getting the first of what will very likely be a spate of similar stories from the China theatre. His public will not be disappointed.

Man's Intolerance

CIVILIZATION AND GROUP RELATIONSHIPS. *(A series of Addresses and Discussions.) Edited by R. M. MacIver. 177 pp. Religion and civilization series Published by Institute for Religious Studies. Distributed by Harper & Bros., New York.* US$2. *Reviewed by R. L. Duffus in the New York Times.*

BEHIND the dignified title of this book is a new discussion of the sad, old problem of man's intolerance of man. However much of this there may be, however much it may grow in times of stress, there is still this to be said: people feel guilty about it, worry about it, want to do something about it. Even the most intolerant must feel guilty they work so hard and get themselves into such a stew defending their illogical positions. People who felt secure in their intolerance wouldn't go to so much trouble. And behind any discussion like that in the present volume there now hover millions of wailing ghosts. The man who willfully snubs his neighbor, keeps him out of his part of town; his restaurants and his clubs, discriminates against him in employment, sneers at him and this for racial, religious or cultural reasons only, is at the beginning of the trail which the Nazis followed to the end.

What can we do to remain or become civilized? If there is a unity of approach in this symposium it is that words are not enough. Emotion is not enough. Science is not enough. We may prove, as Prof. Donald R. Young says, "that such words as Jew, Italian. Nordic, Aryan, Russian, etc., are biologically meaningless, or that psychological tests have failed to demonstrate group inferiority," but the fact remains that "a person belongs to a minority group if the people of the community believe that he does." The group may run the whole gamut of human traits, and usually does, but this makes no difference—certain qualities will be ascribed to the whole of it and to each member of it. The Jew will be a moneygrabber or a Red; the Scot and the New Englander will be stingy; the Latin races will be passionate; the Oriental race will be tricky and mysterious; the Protestants will accuse the Catholics of trying to turn the country over to the Pope; the Catholics will suspect the Protestants of trying to destroy the home.

Obviously, there will be groups in any society. There will be more than usual in American society because of our many racial strains and because of the differences between the early arrivals and the later arrivals. The problem is not the impossible one of destroying groups but of wiping out the harmful effects of the 'we' and 'they' attitude. To this Professor MacIver and the eleven contributors to his symposium address themselves.

One can't adequately sum up a dozen thoughtful approaches to such a question. Prof. Loseph S. Roucek pleads for a 'great appreciation of our minority cultures,' but warns that they must fit into the national culture and not constitute allegiances to foreign states.

Prof. Edmund de S. Brunner discusses inequalities of educational opportunity. Many states, most rural areas, most people in the lower economic levels are condemned to belong to a relatively low educational group. Dr. I. L. Kandel develops the same point—"the accessibility of educational opportunity is dependent largely upon accident of residence," plus economic status. Dr. Robert S. Lynd recalls that in "Middletown" the well-to-do people were "joiners," but that the "working classes included relatively more of the socially lost—the ungrouped." He thinks we need more groups of the constructive sort, but not the "system of offensive and defensive groups" that "pile themselves up into classes." James P. Gifford deplores the American tendency toward "establishing prestige very largely on the basis of income," and Mark Starr speaks of group discrimination, largely racial, in industry.

From Bishop H. St. George Tuker comes a warning that minorities should not put the interests of their own group above the general welfare. Perhaps not too happily, he illustrates this point by mentioning the policy of non-interference in politics which earned Japanese Christians some security before Pearl Harbor. The Rev. John La Farge, S. J., sees in the integrity of the family "a mysterious and powerful opposition to the predominance of these antisocial myths."

In summing up, Dr. MacIver doubts "we are going to get very far in solving this problem merely by strong advocacy of the claims of any one group, or by showing—good as the case may be—the contributions that any one group makes." The "Czech hour" on the radio, the "woman's page" in a newspaper, are, as he sees it, discriminatory: the Czech is an American, the woman is a person. As for the unfair discriminations that arise out of group relationships, he prescribes the patient process of "social education"—that is, education in understanding one another and getting on with one another.

It is evident that this group of enlightened—and a true social group they were while they were discussing the subject — have been educated beyond prejudice. Can they educate the rest of us? This reviewer belives they can do a good deal toward this objective in due time. Human nature cannot be swiftly changed. A little man with little to be proud of takes comfort in not being black or yellow, in not being the son of an immigrant, in belonging or not belonging to an economic, social or religious minority. But social pressure of a beneficent sort can make him feel ashamed — even inferior—if he sticks to such attitudes. Education can teach him that prejudice is another form of foolishness and ignorance. He may see the light if he realizes that his neighbors don't think him superior—they just think him dumb.

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2.36	8.39	9.13	10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.83	A 崑山 QUINSAN	D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01	19.29	15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42		10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D	A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54		15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	18.44	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.10	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D	A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	18.35	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	17.45	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D	A		7.35	8.19	14.17	17.36	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	12.00	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	16.40	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50		13.15	16.00			2.13	D	A			6.30	12.36		12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49		14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG	D			5.05	10.29		11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00		14.16	17.05			3.24	D	A			4.54	10.24		11.14	13.34	0.13
9.55	15.55		14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG	D			3.40	9.30		10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10		15.07	17.51			4.22	D	A			3.17	9.12		10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20		16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00		9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.		32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI	D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D WEST	A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG	D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D	A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.23	A 嘉興 KASHING	D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D	A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA	D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D	A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN	D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D	A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會
CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

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